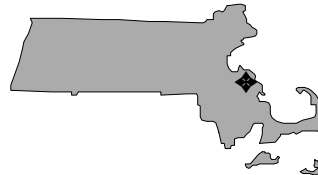


Size: 125 acres
Mission: Served as a Naval Ammunition Depot and Army Reserve Center
HRS Score: NA
IAG Status: None
Contaminants: Petroleum/oil/lubricants, heavy metals, VOCs, PCBs, and asbestos
Media Affected: Groundwater, surface water, sediment, and soil
Funding to Date: \$1.2 million
Estimated Cost to Completion (Completion Year): \$0.2 million (FY1999)
Final Remedy in Place or Response Complete Date for BRAC Sites: FY1999



Hingham, Massachusetts

Restoration Background

In July 1995, the BRAC Commission recommended closure of Hingham Annex, a sub-installation of Fort Devens. The installation is now inactive. Studies have identified the following site types at the Annex: underground storage tanks (USTs), aboveground storage tanks (ASTs) and spill sites, waste disposal areas, sewage filter beds, storage areas for polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB)-containing transformers, and areas with asbestos-containing materials (ACM). Investigations have determined that groundwater and soil are contaminated with volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and heavy metals.

Interim Actions at the installation include removal of USTs; ASTs; an oil-water separator; contaminated soil, including contaminated soil from an area that held PCB-containing electrical transformers; and ACM (building insulation and roofing tiles). The Army also used an innovative technology, asphalt batching, to remediate contaminated soil.

In FY93, the Army formed a BRAC cleanup team (BCT), which includes representatives of the installation and the state regulatory agency. The installation has involved the community in the restoration process by holding public meetings, publishing newsletters and a brochure, and participating in televised interviews.

During FY95, a Phase II Screening Site Inspection (SSI) was completed. The state regulatory agency allowed the installation to proceed with removal of soil contaminated with petroleum/oil/lubricants (POL), pending revision of the Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessments. In FY96, the installation removed the POL-contaminated soil. The installation conducted an Environmental Baseline Survey (EBS) and received comments on the draft report. The BCT completed the BRAC Cleanup Plan (BCP), version I. The Army awarded contracts for additional field sampling to support a

finding of no significant risk in revised Human Health Guidelines and to conduct Ecological Risk Assessments (ERAs). Another contract was awarded for removing soil contaminated with petroleum. The installation also distributed a progress update newsletter to all residents within a 1-mile radius of the installation. Public interest has been insufficient to support formation of a Restoration Advisory Board.

The Army completed the final BCP in FY97. Seven early actions—for asbestos, Building 25 AST, Building 25 Transformer Area, Waste Disposal Area, Building 54 Transformer Area, Building 90 AST, and Building 90 PCB Transformer—were also completed. The installation conducted an unexploded ordnance archives search to support a recommendation of no further action and prepared a report on the results. It also performed release abatement measures (RAM) while conducting a Phase II Comprehensive Site Assessment (CSA) and an SSI.

FY98 Restoration Progress

The installation completed the Human Health Risk Assessment and submitted it to state regulators for approval. The installation also removed contaminated soil from seven sites. A toxicity study was completed at two sites to address potential risks identified in the ERA. The installation removed soil contaminated with petroleum at three sites; however, it did not achieve the cleanup goal for benzo(a) pyrene at one site. Additional sampling and analysis were performed at the site to justify a No Significant Risk determination. State regulators determined that various ACM and building rubble were in violation of Massachusetts environmental regulations and asked the Army to take remedial action. The installation still awaits approval and funding of this effort from the U.S. Army Forces Command. A NEPA survey and Cultural Resources Investigation was completed. Regulators are

reviewing the Phase II CSA. Concurrence on the proposed CERFA-uncontaminated acreage was delayed because the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection requested more information, which required additional field studies.

Plan of Action

- Complete Removal Action at one POL-contaminated site in FY99
- Complete RAM and obtain regulatory approval in FY99
- Complete final Phase II SSI and obtain regulatory approval in FY99
- Resolve asbestos and solid waste issues with state regulators in FY99
- Propose acreage as CERFA-uncontaminated and receive concurrence from the appropriate regulatory agencies in FY99

SITES ACHIEVING RIP OR RC PER FISCAL YEAR

